



TITLE:

Explicit upper bounds for residues of Dedekind zeta functions and values of  $L$ -functions at  $s=1$ , and explicit lower bounds for relative class numbers of CM-fields (Abridged version) (Analytic Number Theory and Related Topics)

AUTHOR(S):

Louboutin, Stephane

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CITATION:

Louboutin, Stephane. Explicit upper bounds for residues of Dedekind zeta functions and values of  $L$ -functions at  $s=1$ , and explicit lower bounds for relative class numbers of CM-fields (Abridged version) (Analytic Number Theory and Related Top ...

ISSUE DATE:

2000-06

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/64226>

RIGHT:

# Explicit upper bounds for residues of Dedekind zeta functions and values of $L$ -functions at $s = 1$ , and explicit lower bounds for relative class numbers of CM-fields (Abridged version)

Stéphane LOUBOUTIN  
Université de Caen, Campus 2  
Mathématique et Mécanique, BP 5186  
14032 Caen cedex, France  
loubouti@math.unicaen.fr

February 15, 2000

## Abstract

We provide the reader with various useful explicit upper bounds on residues of Dedekind zeta functions of number fields and on absolute values of values at  $s = 1$  of  $L$ -series associated with primitive characters on ray class groups of number fields. To make it quite clear to the reader how useful such bounds are when dealing with class number problems for CM-fields, we deduce an upper bound on the root discriminants of the normal CM-fields with (relative) class number one.

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<sup>0</sup>Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 11R42, 11R29

<sup>0</sup>Key words and phrases. Dedekind zeta functions,  $L$ -functions, relative class numbers, CM-fields

*Explicit bounds for  $\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_K)$ ,  $|L(1, \chi)|$  and  $h_N^-$*

## 1 Introduction

Lately, various class number problems and class groups problems for CM-fields have been solved. These problems include the determinations of the imaginary abelian number fields with class number one (see [CK], [Yam]), relative class number one or class numbers equal to their genus class numbers; the determinations of the non quadratic imaginary cyclic fields of 2-power degrees with cyclic ideal class groups of 2-power orders (see [Lou8]) or with ideal class groups of exponents  $\leq 2$  (see [Lou3]); the determination of the normal CM-fields of relative class number one with dihedral or dicyclic Galois groups (see [Lef], [LOO], [LO2], [Lou13]); the determination of the non-abelian normal CM-fields of degrees  $2n \leq 42$  of class number one (see [LLO], [LO1], [Lou7], see also [LP]); the determination of the dihedral or quaternion octic CM-fields with ideal class groups cyclic of 2-power orders (see [Lou6], [YK]) or of exponents  $\leq 2$  (see [LO3], [LYK]).

For solving such problems, there are three obstacles to overcome.

First, one must be able to construct the fields he is going to deal with. Usually this is done by using class field theory (e. g. [Lef], [LO2], [LPL]).

Second, one must be able to compute efficiently the relative class numbers of the CM-fields he is going to deal with. This is done by computing approximations of their relative class numbers by using the methods developped by the author in [Lou4], [Lou9], [Lou11], [Lou14] and [Lou16].

Finally, one must obtain a reasonable upper bound on the absolute values of the discriminants of the CM-fields of a given degree or of a given Galois group with a given relative class number, class number or ideal class group. Due to the deep results of [Sta], [Odl] and [Hof] one usually knows before hand that there are only finitely many such CM-fields. However, these three papers which aimed at proving finiteness results are of little or no practical use when it comes to explicit determinations for they yield huge bounds on the roots discriminants of the CM-fields with small class numbers and small degrees. In [Lou2], [Lou6], [Lou12] and [Lou15] we developped a wealth of techniques for obtaining lower on relative class numbers of CM-fields, and these lower bounds are particularly good for CM-fields of small degree.

The aim of our talk was to provide the audience with a uniform approach for proving these various useful explicit upper bounds on residues of Dedekind zeta functions of numbers fields and on absolute values of values at  $s = 1$  of  $L$ -series associated with primitive characters on ray class groups of number fields. Not only did we simplify our previous proofs, but we also obtained new useful bounds (e.g. see (2), (3), (5), (9) and (11)).

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## 2 Upper bounds for $\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_K)$ and $|L(1, \chi)|$

To begin with, we set the notation required for understanding the statements of the results given in this Section. Let  $\mathbf{L}$  be number field of degree  $m = r_1 + 2r_2$ . Let  $\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}$  denote its Dedekind zeta function. We set

$$\begin{aligned} A_{\mathbf{L}} &= \sqrt{d_{\mathbf{L}}/4^{r_2}\pi^m}, \quad \Gamma_{\mathbf{L}}(s) = \Gamma^{r_1}(s/2)\Gamma^{r_2}(s), \quad F_{\mathbf{L}}(s) = A_{\mathbf{L}}^s \Gamma_{\mathbf{L}}(s) \zeta_{\mathbf{L}}(s), \\ \lambda_{\mathbf{L}} &= \text{Res}_{s=1}(F_{\mathbf{L}}), \quad \mu_{\mathbf{L}} = \lim_{s \downarrow 1} \frac{1}{\lambda_{\mathbf{L}}} F_{\mathbf{L}} - \frac{1}{s(s-1)}, \quad B_{\mathbf{L}} = \mu_{\mathbf{L}} \text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}). \end{aligned}$$

Notice that  $\mu_{\mathbf{Q}} = (2 + \gamma - \log(4\pi))/2 = 0.023 \dots$  where  $\gamma = 0.577 \dots$  denotes Euler's constant. During our lecture, we proved the following results.

**Theorem 1** *Let  $\mathbf{L}$  be a number field of degree  $m > 1$ .*

1. *(See [Lou10, Th. 1] and [Lou15, Th. 1]). It holds*

$$\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}) \leq \left( \frac{e \log d_{\mathbf{L}}}{2(m-1)} \right)^{m-1}. \quad (1)$$

2.  $\frac{1}{2} \leq \beta < 1$  and  $\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}(\beta) = 0$  imply  $\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}) \leq (1 - \beta) B_{\mathbf{L}}$ .

3. *It holds*

$$B_{\mathbf{L}} \leq \left( \frac{e \log d_{\mathbf{L}}}{2m} \right)^m. \quad (2)$$

Therefore,  $\frac{1}{2} \leq \beta < 1$  and  $\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}(\beta) = 0$  imply

$$\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}) \leq (1 - \beta) \left( \frac{e \log d_{\mathbf{L}}}{2m} \right)^m. \quad (3)$$

**Theorem 2** *Let  $\mathbf{L}$  be a number field of degree  $m \geq 1$ . Let  $\chi$  be a primitive character on some ray class group for  $\mathbf{L}$ . Let  $f_{\chi}$  denote the norm of the finite part of the conductor of  $\chi$ .*

1. *(See [Lou15, Th. 2]). It holds*

$$|L(1, \chi)| \leq 2 \left( \frac{e}{2m} \log(d_{\mathbf{L}} f_{\chi}) \right)^m. \quad (4)$$

2.  $\frac{2}{3} \leq \beta < 1$  and  $L(\beta, \chi) = 0$  imply

$$|L(1, \chi)| \leq 4(1 - \beta) \left( \frac{e}{2(m+1)} \log(d_{\mathbf{L}} f_{\chi}) \right)^{m+1}. \quad (5)$$

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**Theorem 3** (See [Lou10, Th. 3] and [Lou12, Th. 1]). Let  $\mathbf{L}$  be a given number field. Let  $\chi$  be non-trivial primitive character  $\chi$  on a ray class group for  $\mathbf{L}$  which is unramified at all the infinite (real) places of  $\mathbf{L}$ . Let  $f_\chi$  denote the norm of the finite part of the conductor of  $\chi$ . We have

$$|L(1, \chi)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}) \log f_\chi + \begin{cases} 2B_{\mathbf{L}} & \text{in all cases,} \\ B_{\mathbf{L}} & \text{if } f_\chi = 1 \text{ or if } f_\chi \geq e^{2\mu_{\mathbf{L}}}. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

See also [Lou5] and [Lou15, Th. 7] for similar but less satisfactory results when we chuck the assumption that  $\chi$  is unramified at all the infinite (real) places of  $\mathbf{L}$ . Since both the upper bounds on  $|L(1, \chi)|$  given in Theorem 3 and [Lou15, Th. 7] involve the invariant  $B_{\mathbf{L}}$  of  $\mathbf{L}$ , it was reasonable to determine in Theorem 1 a general upper bound on  $B_{\mathbf{L}}$ .

**Theorem 4** (See [Lou10, Prop. 6] and [Lou12, Th. 5]). Let  $\mathbf{L}$  be a real quadratic field. We have the following improvement on (2):

$$B_{\mathbf{L}} \leq \frac{1}{8} \log^2 d_{\mathbf{L}}. \quad (7)$$

**Theorem 5** Let  $\chi$  be an even primitive Dirichlet character modulo  $f_\chi > 1$ .

1. (Use the second bound in (6) with  $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{Q}$ ). It holds

$$|L(1, \chi)| \leq (\log f_\chi + 2\mu_{\mathbf{Q}})/2 \leq (\log f_\chi + 0.05)/2. \quad (8)$$

2.  $\frac{1}{2} \leq \beta < 1$  and  $L(\beta, \chi) = 0$  imply

$$|L(1, \chi)| \leq \frac{1-\beta}{8} \log^2 f_\chi \quad (9)$$

which improves upon (5).

Notice that for quadratic characters (9) follows from (3) and (7).

**Corollary 6** Let  $\mathbf{L}$  be a real abelian number field of degree  $m > 1$ . and conductor  $f_{\mathbf{L}}$ . Notice that  $d_{\mathbf{L}} \leq f_{\mathbf{L}}^{m-1}$ .

1. We have the following improvement on (1):

$$\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}) \leq \left( \frac{1}{2} \log f_{\mathbf{L}} + \mu_{\mathbf{Q}} \right)^{m-1}. \quad (10)$$

2.  $\frac{1}{2} \leq \beta < 1$  and  $\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}(\beta) = 0$  imply

$$\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{\mathbf{L}}) \leq (1-\beta) \frac{\log f_{\mathbf{L}}}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} \log f_{\mathbf{L}} + \mu_{\mathbf{Q}} \right)^{m-1}, \quad (11)$$

which improves upon (3).

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### 3 Lower bounds for relative class numbers

Let  $N$  be a CM-field of degree  $2m$ . Let  $N^+$  denote its maximal totally real subfield (the degree of  $N^+$  is therefore equal to  $m$ ) and let  $Q_N \in \{1, 2\}$ ,  $w_N$  and  $h_N^-$  denote its Hasse unit index, its number of complex roots of unity and its relative class number, respectively. Then

$$h_N^- = \frac{Q_N w_N}{(2\pi)^m} \sqrt{\frac{d_N}{d_{N^+}}} \frac{\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_N)}{\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{N^+})}. \quad (12)$$

**Proposition 7** (See [Lou2, Proposition A]). *Let  $N$  be a CM-field of degree  $2m > 2$ . Then,  $\frac{1}{2} \leq 1 - (a/\log d_N) \leq s < 1$  and  $\zeta_N(s) \leq 0$  imply*

$$\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_N) \geq \epsilon_N (1-s)/e^{a/2}$$

where  $\epsilon_N = \max(\epsilon'_N, \epsilon''_N)$  with

$$\epsilon'_N = 1 - \left(2\pi m e^{a/2m}/r_N\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon''_N = \frac{2}{5} \exp(-2\pi m/r_N)$$

and where  $r_N = d_N^{1/2m}$  denotes the root number of  $N$ .

Notice that the residue at its simple pole  $s = 1$  of any Dedekind zeta function  $\zeta_N$  is positive (use the analytic class number formula for  $N$ , or notice that from its definition we get  $\zeta_N(s) \geq 1$  for  $s > 1$ ). Therefore, we have  $\lim_{s \rightarrow 1^-} \zeta_N(s) = -\infty$  and  $\zeta_N(1 - (a/\log d_N)) \leq 0$  if  $\zeta_N$  does not have any real zero in the range  $1 - (a/\log d_N) \leq s < 1$ .

#### Proposition 8

1. *If  $N$  is a normal CM-field which does not contain any imaginary quadratic subfield, then either  $\zeta_{N^+}$  has a real zero in the range  $1 - 1/\log d_N \leq s < 1$  or  $\zeta_N(s) \leq 0$  in this range  $1 - 1/\log d_N \leq s < 1$ .*
2. *If  $N$  is an imaginary abelian field which does not contain any imaginary quadratic subfield, then either  $\zeta_{N^+}$  has a real zero in the range  $1 - 2/\log d_N \leq s < 1$  or  $\zeta_N(s) \leq 0$  in this range  $1 - 2/\log d_N \leq s < 1$ .*

**Theorem 9** (Compare with [Lou15, Th. 4]). *Let  $N$  be a normal CM-field of degree  $2m > 2$  which does not contain any imaginary quadratic subfield. Set  $r = d_N^{1/2m}$  (the root discriminant of  $N$ ). It holds*

$$h_N^- \geq \epsilon_N \frac{Q_N w_N \sqrt{d_N/d_{N^+}}}{2\pi \sqrt{e} \left(\frac{\pi e}{m-1} \log d_{N^+}\right)^{m-1} \log d_N} \geq \epsilon_N \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2u_m} \left(\frac{\sqrt{r}}{\pi e \log r}\right)^m$$

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with  $u_m = (m-1)(m/(m-1))^m$ .

In particular,  $h_N^- > 1$  for  $r \geq 40000$ , and  $h_N^- > 1$  for  $m \geq 10$  and  $r \geq 14000$ .

**Proof.** According to Point 1 of Proposition 8, there are two cases to consider.

First,  $\zeta_{N+}$  has no real zero in the range  $1 - 1/\log d_N \leq s < 1$ . Then  $\zeta_N(1 - (1/\log d_N)) \leq 0$  and using Proposition 7 with  $a = 1$  we obtain

$$\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_N) \geq \epsilon_N \frac{1}{\sqrt{e} \log d_N}.$$

Using (1) we obtain

$$\frac{\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_N)}{\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{N+})} \geq \epsilon_N / \sqrt{e} \left( \frac{e \log d_{N+}}{2(m-1)} \right)^{m-1} \log d_N. \quad (13)$$

Second,  $\zeta_{N+}$  has a real zero  $\beta$  in the range  $1 - 1/\log d_N \leq s < 1$ . Then  $\zeta_N(\beta) = 0 \leq 0$  and using Proposition 7 with  $a = 1$  we obtain

$$\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_N) \geq \epsilon_N \frac{1 - \beta}{\sqrt{e}}.$$

Using (3) we obtain

$$\frac{\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_N)}{\text{Res}_{s=1}(\zeta_{N+})} \geq \epsilon_N / \sqrt{e} \left( \frac{e \log d_{N+}}{2m} \right)^m. \quad (14)$$

Since (14) is always greater than or equal to (13) (for it holds  $d_N \geq d_{N+}^2$ ), we conclude that (13) is valid in both cases. Using (12) and (13) we get the desired first lower bound. •

**Theorem 10** *Let  $N$  be an abelian CM-field of degree  $2m > 2$  which does not contain any imaginary quadratic subfield. Set  $r = d_N^{1/2m}$  (the root discriminant of  $N$ ). It holds*

$$h_N^- \geq \frac{\epsilon_N Q_N w_N \sqrt{d_N/d_{N+}}}{\pi e \left( \frac{\pi}{(m-1)} \log d_{N+} + 2\pi \mu_Q \right)^{m-1} \log d_N} \geq \frac{\epsilon_N}{e u_m} \left( \frac{\sqrt{r}}{\pi \log r + 0.146} \right)^m$$

with  $u_m = (m-1)(m/(m-1))^m$ .

In particular,  $h_N^- > 1$  for  $r \geq 10000$ , and  $h_N^- > 1$  for  $m \geq 10$  and  $r \geq 1200$ .

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**Proof.** The proof of this Theorem 10 is similar to the proof of Theorem 9, apart from the fact that Point 2 of Proposition 8 allows us to use Proposition 7 with  $a = 2$  and that we use (10) and (11) (instead of using Point 1 of Proposition 8, (1) and (3)). •

We refer the reader to [CK] for the solution of the relative class number one problem for the imaginary abelian fields, solution based on refinements of the lower bound given in Theorem 10.

The reader will easily check that our proofs and statements of Theorems 9 and 10 are still valid under the hypothesis that if  $N$  contains an imaginary quadratic field  $k$  then  $\zeta_k(s) < 0$  for  $0 < s < 1$ . In particular, if we are only interested in solving the relative class number one problem for  $N$ , then we assume  $h_N^- = 1$  and we would like to use these lower bounds on relative class numbers to obtain an upper bound on the root discriminant  $r_N$  of  $N$ . We use [Hor, Th. 1] (for the abelian case) or [Oka] (for the normal case) to obtain  $h_k = h_k^- = 1, 2$  or  $4$  for all the imaginary quadratic subfields  $k$  of  $N$ . Now, according to [Arn] all the imaginary quadratic fields of class numbers 1, 2 and 4 are known and it is only a matter of computation to verify that we have  $\zeta_k(s) < 0$  in the range  $0 < s < 1$  for all the imaginary quadratic fields of class numbers 1, 2 or 4. Therefore, we are allowed to use our lower bounds and we obtain that the root discriminant  $r_N$  of a normal CM-field  $N$  (respectively, of an imaginary abelian field  $N$ ) of degree  $\geq 20$  with relative class number one is less than or equal to 14000 (respectively, less than or equal to 1200). It may be worth noticing that if  $N$  ranges over the CM-fields of degree  $2m$  going to infinity, then as we have  $r_N \geq r_{N^+}$  and as  $N^+$  is a totally real field of degree  $m$ , Odlyzko's bounds on discriminants yield  $\liminf r_N \geq 8\pi e^{\pi\gamma^2} > 215$  under the assumption of the generalized Riemann hypothesis (see [Ser]).

**Proposition 11** *Let  $F$  be a real cyclic cubic field and  $K$  be a non-normal CM-sextic field with maximal totally real subfield  $F$ . Let  $N$  denote the normal closure of  $K$ . Then,  $N$  is a CM-field of degree 24 with Galois group  $\text{Gal}(N/\mathbb{Q})$  isomorphic to the direct product  $A_4 \times C_2$ ,  $N^+$  is a normal subfield of  $N$  of degree 12 and Galois group  $\text{Gal}(N^+/\mathbb{Q})$  isomorphic to  $A_4$ , the compositum  $A = Fk$  which is the maximal abelian subfield of  $N$  is an imaginary sextic field and, finally, we have the following factorization of Dedekind zeta functions:*

$$\zeta_N/\zeta_{N^+} = (\zeta_A/\zeta_F)(\zeta_K/\zeta_F)^3. \quad (15)$$

Moreover,  $d_N$  divides  $d_K^{12}$ , hence  $[1 - (1/12 \log d_K), 1[ \subseteq [1 - (1/\log d_N), 1[$ .



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**Lemma 12** (See [LLO, Lemma 15]). *The Dedekind zeta function of a number field  $M$  has at most two real zeros in the range  $1 - (1/\log d_M) \leq s < 1$ .*

**Theorem 13** *Let  $K$  be a non-normal sextic CM-field with maximal totally real subfield a real cyclic cubic field  $F$  of conductor  $f_F$ . Set  $r = d_K^{1/6}$  (the root discriminant of  $K$ ) and  $r_K = 1 - (6\pi e^{1/72}/r)$ . We have*

$$h_K^- \geq \frac{\epsilon_K}{12e^{1/24}\pi^3} \frac{\sqrt{d_K/d_F}}{(\log f_F + 0.05)^2 \log d_K} \geq \frac{\epsilon_K}{6e^{1/24}\pi^3} \left( \frac{\sqrt{r}}{3 \log r + 0.1} \right)^3. \quad (16)$$

Therefore,  $h_K^- > 1$  implies  $r \leq 33000$ .

**Proof.** There are two cases to consider. First, assume that  $\zeta_F$  has a real zero  $\beta$  in  $[1 - (1/12 \log d_K), 1[$ . In that case  $\zeta_K(\beta) = 0 \leq 0$ . Second, assume that  $\zeta_F$  does not have any real zero in  $[1 - (1/12 \log d_K), 1[$ . According to (15) and Lemma 12, we conclude that  $\zeta_K$  does not have any real zero in  $[1 - (1/12 \log d_K), 1[$  and that  $\zeta_N(1 - (1/12 \log d_K)) \leq 0$ . •

We refer the reader to [Bou] for the solution of the class number one problem for these non-normal sextic CM-fields, solution based on refinements of the lower bound given in Theorem 13.

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